

TWENTY-SECOND REPORT
OF THE
ROYAL UNIVERSITY
OF
IRELAND
(FOR 1903).

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.



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DUBLIN CASTLE,

26th March, 1904.

GENTLEMEN,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 24th instant, forwarding, for submission to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the Twenty-second Report of the Royal University of Ireland (for 1903).

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed), J. B. DOUGHERTY.

The Secretaries,
Royal University,
Dublin.

TWENTY-SECOND REPORT

OF

THE ROYAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY WILLIAM HUMBLE, EARL OF DUDLEY,
&c., &c.,
LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

THE ROYAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND,
24th March, 1904.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the condition and progress of the University.

The total number of persons who entered for the various Examinations of the University during the year 1903, was 3,019; while in the previous year it was 2,894.

The Appendixes to this Report contain Tables giving all important details connected with the Examinations held in 1903, for both male and female candidates. A Table is also given showing the Academic progress, in the various Faculties, made by Students matriculated in 1881 to 1902, inclusive.

There were four public meetings of the University in 1903. The first two were of a formal character, and were held on the 14th day of May and the 31st day of July, respectively, mainly for the purposes of conferring degrees on the candidates who had qualified therefor at the Medical Examinations held in the Spring, and at the Arts, Law and Engineering Examinations held in the Summer. The third was held on the 23rd day of October, for the purpose of conferring Honorary Degrees on Their Royal Highnesses The Duke and Duchess of Connaught.

The fourth meeting of the University was held on the 30th day of October, to confer degrees on the Candidates who qualified therefor at the Autumn Examinations, and to declare the distinctions obtained by Candidates at the Honour Examinations.

Details of the proceedings at these meetings are given in Appendixes I., II., and III.

In conformity with the provisions of the Act of Parliament, 44 and 45 Vic., chap. 52, the accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the University, with the corresponding vouchers and other documents, are rendered quarterly to the Comptroller and Auditor-General, who submits an annual report and abstract to Parliament.

I have the honour to be

Your Excellency's faithful and obedient servant,

(Signed), MEATH,
Chancellor.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

DEGREES CONFERRED.

February 6, 1903.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

Bachelor of Arts.

Reed, Thomas.

May 14, 1903.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

Doctor of Medicine.

Brown, Richard King, B.A.
O'Flynn, Bernard Andrew.

Whitaker, Joseph Henry.

Bachelor of Medicine, Bachelor of Surgery, Bachelor of Obstetrics.

Harvey, Norcott d'Esteiro.
Carnwath, Thomas, B.A.
Dwyer, Patrick.
Hanna, Henry, M.A., B.Sc.
Liddle, Thomas Dixon.
McClatchey, John, B.A.
Bothune, Robert James.
Boyd, Catherine Laura.
Brady, James Patrick.
Byrne, Conor.
Chancellor, Alfred Austin.
Cummings, William.
English, Adeline.

Moore, Samuel Beattie Wylie
Murray, Patrick Joseph
Bountree, Daniel James.
Shimpeon, John Edward.
Small, James Kennedy.
Smyth, Frederick Charles.
Suffern, Charles Edward.
Suffern, Thomas Henry.
Swan, Andrew Tynan.
Tivy, Cecil Brian Forsayeth.
Walsh, John Joseph.
Wilson, James William Albert.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

Bachelor of Arts.

Beardmore, William.
Blanchard, Walter Edward.

Flood, Joseph Mary.

July 31, 1903.

FACULTY OF LAW.

Doctor of Laws.

Daly, William Evans.

Doherty, Joseph, M.A.

Bachelor of Laws.

Porter, Samuel Clarke, M.A.
 Leighton, Robert Henry.
 Washin, John.

Kennedy, Charles Thomas.
 O'Brien, James.
 Rutherford, Andrew Adams.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

Bachelor of Arts.

Archibald, Mary Elizabeth.
 Barrett, Ernest James.
 Bell, Eliza Sarah.
 Carson, John Alexander.
 Curran, Anthony.
 Doyle, Matthew Joseph.
 Duffy, John Lawrence Joseph.
 Dyer, William Bernard.
 Firth, Fred.
 FitzGibbon, William Gervin.
 Forde, William.
 Gilmour, William.
 Harrison, Gertrude.
 Henley, John.
 Hiddage, Samuel Ashburner.
 Hiddage, Thomas Joseph.
 Holloway, Henry.
 Huston, William Benjamin Noble.
 Keating, Thomas Patrick.
 Kennedy, William James.

McDonald Patrick
 McNeill, Samuel.
 Maher, Michael Joseph.
 Mathar, William.
 Mawhinney, William John.
 Maxwell, George.
 Mayers, Robert Albert Hayes.
 Murphy, Bridget.
 O'Brien, Thomas.
 O'Connor, James Robert.
 O'Connor, John.
 Palmer, Daniel.
 Parry, John Edward.
 Ryan, Michael John.
 Sheehan, Edmund Laurence.
 Sloan, Francis.
 Soye, William Augustine.
 Spence, Alice Cleaver.
 Stanley, Francis.
 Young, William.

SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING.

Bachelor of Engineering.

Hawthorne, William, B.A.
 Watson, Edwin.
 Davidson, Richard Olive.

Watson, Herbert.
 Whitcomb, Arthur George.

APPENDIX II

PUBLIC MEETING OF THE ROYAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND,
OCTOBER 23RD, 1903.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, having graciously signified their assent to the request that the Senate of the Royal University of Ireland should be permitted to confer upon His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws, and upon Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Music, a special public meeting of the University was held in the Large Hall on Friday, October 23rd, 1903, to receive their Royal Highnesses and to confer the Degrees.

The Hall was filled by those who had accepted the invitation of the Senate to be present, the list including several peers, public officials, clergymen, and members of the learned professions, as well as the officers of the regiments stationed in Dublin.

While the audience was assembling, an organ recital was given by Dr. Jossé and Dr. Smith, the University Examiners in Music.

Their Royal Highnesses, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, arrived at the time appointed, accompanied by Her Royal Highness Princess Margaret and Her Royal Highness Princess Victoria Patricia, and attended by the Personal Staff. They were received at the entrance to the University by the Right Hon. the Earl of Meath, Chancellor of the University, the Right Rev. Monsignor Molloy, D.D., D.Sc., Vice-Chancellor, and the following members of Senate:—

Sir Thomas Moffett, LL.D., D.Lit.
George Johnston Allman, LL.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Rev. William Delany, LL.D.
Sir Christopher Nixon, M.D., LL.D.
Edward Cuming, M.A.
Rev. Thomas Hamilton, D.D., LL.D.
John Robinson Leabody, M.A., D.Sc.
The Right Hon. O'Connor Don, LL.D.
Rev. William Nicholas, D.D.
Sir Rowland Blennerhassett, Bart., LL.D.
Sir John Ross of Bladensburg, K.C.B.
Sir Henry Bellingham, Bart., M.A.
Alexander Anderson, M.A., LL.D.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Westmeath, and the Secretaries, Sir James C. Meredith and Dr. Joseph M^cGrath.

Their Royal Highnesses having robed, a procession was formed to conduct them to the Hall in the following order:—

Members of Convocation.

Fellows and other Examiners.

The Senate.

The Vice-Chancellor, conducting H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught.

The Chancellor, conducting H.R.H. The Duchess of Connaught.

The Ladies-in-Waiting.

The Lady Graduates in attendance on Her Royal Highness.

The Personal Staff of His Royal Highness.

The Secretaries.

The dais having been reached, Their Royal Highnesses and those taking part in the procession ascended and took their seats.

The Chancellor of the University, the Right Hon. the Earl of Meath, then delivered the following Address:—

"May it please Your Royal Highnesses,

The Royal University of Ireland, desirous of conferring some honour on Your Royal Highnesses which should testify to the esteem in which you are held by the Irish nation, and to the appreciation which is felt by the Senate and graduates of the University for the manner in which both you, sir, and your gracious consort have identified yourselves with every educational, social, and philanthropic movement calculated to advance the interests of Ireland, decided, by a unanimous vote of the Senate, passed on the 14th of May last, to ask your acceptance, sir, *honoris causa*, of the degree of Doctor of Laws, and to request you, madam, to permit the University to confer on you, *honoris causa*, the degree of Doctor of Music. Your Royal Highnesses, by letter dated the 15th of May, graciously intimated that you would be pleased to accept the above distinctions. It is, therefore, my duty and privilege as Chancellor of the University to confer to-day upon you, sir, the honorary degree of LL.D., and upon you, madam, that of D.Mus. The Royal University has already the honour to count Their Majesties the King and Queen amongst its Honorary Graduates. The honorary degrees of LL.D. and D.Mus. were respectively conferred upon Their Majesties when Prince and Princess of Wales, in 1885. It is not necessary for me to mention, sir, the many occasions on which you have rendered eminent service to the State. How you led the Brigade of Guards to victory in Egypt at Tel-el-Kebir in 1882, receiving the medal and clasp, a C.B., and being thanked by Parliament; how you commanded the Bombay Army from 1886 to 1890, the army of the Southern District from 1890 to 1893, and that of Aldershot from 1893 to 1898, and how in 1900 you became Commander of the Forces in Ireland, and in 1901 were given the command of the 3rd Army Corps. The people of Ireland have watched with interest the professional success and advancement of a Prince who not only bears an Irish name and an Irish title, but who has won their respect by his close attention to the duties of his profession, and who has, moreover, endeared himself through his unfailing courtesy, simplicity of life, and readiness of access to all whose business has brought them into contact with him as Commander-in-Chief. They rejoiced when they heard that Your Royal Highness had been chosen by the King-Emperor to represent him at the great Darbar which was held at Delhi on the occasion of the proclamation of His Majesty's Coronation to the people of India. They felt that no better representative could have been sent to carry to the two hundred and fifty millions of His Majesty's Eastern subjects his wise words of greeting, and to receive, on behalf of the King, the homage of the Princes and people of Hindostan. I have briefly glanced at a few of the eminent public services which Your Royal Highness has rendered to King and country; it is more difficult to touch on the social side of Your Royal Highness' kindly and genial character, which, with an impressionable and quick-witted people like the Irish, is perhaps even more responsible than the public side for the general appreciation in which your Royal Highness is held in this country. In this connection, Madam, Your Royal Highness has been a true helpmeet to your illustrious consort. Society, in the widest sense of the term, is grateful to you, Madam, for the example you have set of devotion to duty and to noble ideals of life. You have shown that the very highest social position is compatible with simplicity of conduct, with an active benevolence, and with a kind and courteous bearing towards all classes. Descended from a line of kings who ruled over a people renowned for their musical gifts, the illustrious daughter of the Teutonic race, which has produced the greatest musical geniuses

the world has ever known, it is only fitting that the Royal University, in seeking to do you honour, should ask your acceptance of an honorary degree in Music. It only remains for me now formally to pronounce the words which shall admit Your Royal Highnesses to the privileges which it is the desire of the Royal University to confer on you."

Sir James C. Meredith then announced the name of the Duke of Connaught; and the Chancellor addressing His Royal Highness said:—

"By virtue of my authority as Chancellor of this University I admit Your Royal Highness to the degree of Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*."

Dr. M'Grath then handed the illuminated parchment Certificate of the Degree to the Chancellor, who presented it to His Royal Highness. The name of the Duchess of Connaught was similarly announced, and Her Royal Highness was in like manner admitted by the Chancellor to the Degree of Doctor of Music, *honoris causa*, amid prolonged and enthusiastic cheering from the great assembly in the Hall.

Their Royal Highnesses signed the University Register as graduates.

The Duke of Connaught then rose, amidst hearty applause, and spoke as follows:—

"Your Lordship and Gentlemen—In the name of the Duchess of Connaught and of myself I thank you, and all those connected with the Royal University of Ireland for the great honour that they have just conferred upon both of us. You, sir, most kindly stated in the very felicitous remarks with which you have just honoured us that I was connected with Ireland both by name and by title. You have now added another connection with that country which is one that we should both ever be proud of, for as a Doctor of Common Law, and Doctor of Music of the Royal University of Ireland, we are again more closely connected with that country. You, sir, have mentioned, in almost too flattering terms, the very small services that I have been proud to render to my Sovereign and to this Empire, and I assure you, sir, that amongst the many interesting years that I have spent since I have been in the service, several of those have been spent in this country, and on all occasions I have received, from all ranks and all creeds, the kindest and warmest receptions of welcome and hospitality. I hope that I may be allowed to say that I have, in return, a warm feeling towards the people of your nation for the generous manner in which they have always met us. It is eighteen years ago since His Majesty the King and the Queen, then Prince and Princess of Wales, received a similar honour at the hands of the Chancellor of this Royal University. Since then this University has advanced by leaps and strides; the advancement of education has made the greatest progress, and I am happy to think that the advancement of female education, and the generous reception that ladies have met with from the formation of this University have gone on increasing. I thank you, sir, for the great honour you have done me this day. That honour has been very much enhanced by your having so gracefully given an honour to Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught."

The proceedings terminated with the National Anthem played on the organ: the procession reformed and Their Royal Highnesses were conducted from the Hall to the Senate Room.

APPENDIX III.

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ROYAL UNIVERSITY
OF IRELAND.

OCTOBER 30, 1903.

The Twenty-second Annual Meeting of the University was held on October 30, 1903.

The Chancellor, The Right Hon. The EARL OF MEATH, opened the proceedings with the following address:—

MY LORDS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

When His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant asked me to allow him to submit my name to His Majesty The King, as the successor of the great and accomplished Marquis of Dufferin and Ava in the Chancellorship of this University, I was appalled by the contrast which was presented by the juxta-position of my humble name with that of so distinguished a scholar, statesman, diplomatist, and man of letters, and I asked myself whether I should be justified in accepting, with my poor resources, the responsibilities which attach to so important a position as that of Chancellor of your University. After serious and lengthened consideration, I came to the conclusion that the responsibility of all appointments rests with those who make them, that a man should not shirk duty which comes to him unsolicited, and that he cannot be blamed if he does his very best in the position to which he has been called.

Hence it is that I find myself to-day in the position of your Chancellor, and if, as is certain to be the case, you become shortly too painfully conscious of the gulf which separates me from the intellectual eminences on which my predecessors stood, I can only pray for your most kind sympathy and indulgence.

In looking over the addresses which have been given since your first Chancellor, the late Duke of Abercorn, spoke in this Hall, I find that you have listened to the eloquence and the weighty words of such eminent men as the first Lord Emly, the Right Hon. J. T. Ball, Dr., now Sir Thomas Moffett, the late Lord Morris, the late Right Hon. C. T. Redington, the late Lord Dufferin, and Dr. Allman.

How can I possibly expect to interest you when your ears have been accustomed to drink in such a high standard of eloquence, and your minds to be stimulated by intellectual contact with men like these? I can only ask you to have patience with me in my humble endeavours to carry out the duties of my office.

Year by year death works havoc in the ranks of the members of this University as well as amongst other sons of men, and spares not even the most distinguished. His ever-moving scythe has happily been less active as far as we are concerned during the last twelve months. Consequently the only death I have to mention is that of Professor Philip Sandford, of Queen's College, Galway, Fellow of the University since April, 1900, and member of the Board of Examiners in Classics.

Professor Sandford had a distinguished career in Trinity College, Dublin. He was a man of great attainments, in which ripe scholarship and sound judgment were conspicuous, and in him the University loses one who did his work whole-heartedly and well.

You are doubtless aware that, within the last few days, the University has conferred degrees *honoris causa* on two illustrious members of the Royal Family, who, residing on Irish soil, have deservedly endeared

themselves to all who have come in contact with them, and who, by the simplicity of their lives, their devotion to duty, and the geniality of their characters, have won the respect of the Irish people.

To-day, the University is about to confer the degree of LL.D., *honoris causa* on WILLIAM PATRICK COYNE, M.A., Superintendent of Statistics and Economic Adviser to the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Coyne graduated in Honours in the subject of Mental Science in 1888, and took the degree of M.A. in the same subject in 1889. On leaving the University he engaged in literary work, and wrote for the public Press on literary and philosophical subjects, and for some years made a special study of Political Economy.

In 1896 he was elected Fellow of the University in the subject of Political Economy, and taught with much success in University College, St. Stephen's-green, Dublin, until 1900, when, on the establishment of the Board of Agriculture, he was selected by the Right Hon. Sir Horace Plunkett for the office of Economic Adviser to the Board, and Superintendent of Statistics, and in that capacity he has brought out many most valuable reports on the industrial condition of Ireland.

Sir Horace Plunkett, in a letter which I have lately received from him, speaking of Mr. Coyne, says:—

"That the way in which he has interpreted the statistics entrusted to the Department has made these dreary figures a living lesson to all who want to deal with practical Irish problems. As I daresay you know, the publications of this Department have a wide circulation, and have impressed the thought of the country with the manner in which they present and deal with questions of agricultural and commercial development. Coyne's editing is the secret of this success.

"He is taking a foremost part in what I hold to be the most valuable educational work that can be done—the turning of young men's thoughts and ambition to commercial and industrial careers."

Since the last annual meeting of our University, the Royal Commission on University Education in Ireland has issued its final report, and I should be failing in my duty if I took no notice in my address of a pronouncement, which, for good or for evil, cannot fail to exercise a powerful influence on the future destinies of our University. The recommendations of the Commissioners touch on matters of a highly controversial nature, which it would be entirely out of place for me to discuss on such an occasion as this. I shall only remark that after the publication of the report which so closely affects the welfare and prosperity of the Royal University, it is most sincerely to be hoped that His Majesty's Government will allow no unnecessary delay to occur in any action which they may think proper to take towards the advancement of the education of this country. That higher education in Great Britain and Ireland can hardly expect to keep pace with that to be found in foreign countries, can scarcely be doubted by anyone who has read the interesting, learned, and exhaustive address delivered this year before the British Association by its President, Sir Norman Lockyer, K.C.B., LL.D., F.R.S. Sir Norman Lockyer on this occasion stated, that "in order to keep pace with foreign countries, the British Government should set apart 24 million pounds from one asset, our national wealth, to increase the other, brain power." He said:—"We in Great Britain have 13 Universities competing with 134 State- and privately-endowed in the United States, and with 22 State-endowed in Germany. The German State gives to one University more than the British Government allows to all the Universities and University Colleges in England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales put together. "These," he said, "are the conditions which regulate the production of brain power in the United States, Germany, and Britain respectively, and the excuse of the Government is that this is a matter for private effort. Do not our Ministers of State know that other civilised countries grant efficient State aid, and, further, that private effort has provided in Great Britain less than 10 per cent. of the sum thus furnished in the United States? So far as our industries are concerned, the cause of our failure has been

run to earth; it is fully recognised that it arises from the insufficiency of our Universities, both in numbers and in efficiency."

"The nation itself," he added, "is a gigantic workshop; and the more our rulers and legislators, administrators and executive officers, possess the scientific spirit, the more the rule of thumb is replaced in the State service by scientific methods, the more able shall we be, thus armed at all points, to compete successfully with other countries along all lines of national as well as of commercial activity. A country's research is as important in the long run as its battleships."

And now, Gentlemen, it is my duty and pleasure to bring to your notice a few of the candidates at the recent examinations to whom special marks of distinction have been awarded by the Senate.

Mr. THOMAS B. VINTCOBE, M.A., of Queen's College, Belfast, who, in 1899, gained a First Class in Mathematical and Experimental Physics, with a First Class Exhibition, and in 1901 obtained a First Class in Mathematics and Mathematical Physics, has this year won a Junior Fellowship in Natural Philosophy, to which is attached the sum of £200 a year for four years.

Next, Mr. JOHN HAWTHORNE, B.A., of Queen's College, Belfast, and of the University of Jena, who, in 1898, obtained a First Class in Experimental Physics and Chemistry, with a First Class Exhibition, has this year won a Junior Fellowship in Chemistry with Experimental Physics, with a similar emolument attached to it.

The Medical Studentship, of the value of £200 a year for two years, has been won by Mr. WILLIAM A. OSBORNE, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.

I now come to the Studentships to which £100 a year for three years is attached. Of these, the Studentship in Classics has been awarded to Mr. FREDERICK M. HOLLINS, B.A., of Queen's College, and Christian Brothers' College, Cork: the Studentship in Mental and Moral Science, to Rev. JOHN SHINE, M.A., of Holy Cross College, Clonliffe: the Studentship in History and Political Science, to Mr. PATRICK J. MERRIMAN, M.A., of University College, Dublin: the Studentship in Mathematical Science, to Mr. JAMES O'TOOLE, M.A., of University College, Dublin, and I am pleased to see that a lady, Miss MARY O'KENNEDY, B.A., of St. Mary's University College, Dublin, has gained the Studentship in Celtic. It is an interesting fact, worthy of mention, that all the five ordinary Studentships offered for competition have this year been awarded—an event which has not occurred since 1896.

I now come to the Gold Medals. That for English Verse has been carried off by Mr. OLIVER GOGARTY: that for Latin Verse, by Mr. TIMOTHY CORCORAN, who, it may be remembered, obtained a Gold Medal for English Verse in 1894: the Browne Gold Medal for proficiency in colloquial French and German has been won by a lady—Miss MARY KELLY, Dominican Convent, Cabra: and the Chancellor's Gold Medal for English Prose Composition has been awarded to Mr. FRANCIS J. O. S. SKEFFINGTON, M.A.

Lastly, in connection with the B.A. (Honour) Examination, there is a result which is of so exceptional a nature as to deserve special mention. It is that Mr. JAMES RIDDELL (Sch.), of Queen's College, Belfast, gained a First Class in Mathematical Science, and also the only First Class awarded in Mathematical Physics and Experimental Physics, an achievement which, I believe, is without precedent in the history of the University.

I trust these ladies and gentlemen, whose names I have just mentioned, will permit me, as Chancellor, to congratulate them on the honours and emoluments which they have gained. I am confident that they will not be satisfied with the triumphs of the past, but that the success which has attended their efforts will stimulate them to still higher intellectual achievements.

It is a trite but true saying that "knowledge is power." There are few men or women who do not covet power of some kind or another. It is a worthy ambition, if power be recognised as a talent which must be used for noble ends. They, therefore, deserve all honour who seek power,

through knowledge, with a view not merely to personal self-advancement, but for the good that such knowledge, and the possession of such power, will enable them to confer on their fellow creatures.

Take the profession of Medicine. What boundless opportunities of usefulness to suffering humanity does not this noble calling offer the man or woman who enters on it in the proper spirit!

Consider, again, what Science has done for mankind. How has the hard lot of labouring humanity been alleviated by its triumphs!

Let Literature speak of her claims to consideration. How much human suffering has been lightened, and how many dull hours have been brightened by the labours of the man of letters!

Knowledge is power!

Therefore obtain knowledge, and with it power, but always with the remembrance that it is a talent which must be used for the good of others.

How much human suffering and misery are due to sheer want of knowledge, and to ignorance! Not alone amongst the comparatively uneducated classes, but amongst those who are supposed to have received a liberal education.

The laws of health, the laws of sanitation (departments of the laws of nature)—how many there are, even in these enlightened days, who are either entirely or partially ignorant of them, or who have misunderstood them, and who, under the guise of imparting information, spread false notions which darken counsel and obscure knowledge.

The man who can bring the sunbeams of true and useful knowledge to shine upon the world, and can catch the eye of the semi-blind multitude groping in the darkness and confused by the flickering will-o'-the-wisp tapers of ignorant leaders, and who is not afraid of shedding the true light, though it be rejected by a purblind generation, should be one of the happiest of mankind. He has been favoured above the majority of his fellows, in that the power has been given him of benefiting his generation, even in their despite.

No country can afford to neglect the spread of knowledge, certainly not Ireland.

Who will venture to assert that the position of Ireland would not be very different from what it is if a fuller knowledge reigned amongst the masses of its inhabitants? Can it be said that Science and Knowledge have spoken the last word in regard to the material development of our beloved island home?

Are there no resources undeveloped, or only partially developed, which a fuller intellectual national activity might find the means of turning into streams of wealth in comparison with which the golden sands of Pactolus would sink into utter insignificance?

Let us consider some of the natural resources of Ireland. To mention a few. Can it be said that we have thoroughly developed for the benefit of the Irish people her magnificent sea and fresh-water fisheries, her lovely marbles, her rich mineral products, her beautiful grass lands, her natural scenic attractions, which, if proper hotel, railway, steamboat and carriage facilities were afforded, and if her roads were kept in proper repair, should make her the playground of our rich English neighbours, and the successful rival of Scotland and of Switzerland, into which countries, owing to their greater energy, and to the superior material comforts they offer to the tourist, a steady stream of British wealth is annually poured to the loss of Ireland?

Even with regard to certain natural phenomena, which, at first sight, may appear to be drawbacks to national prosperity, are we quite sure that, with greater knowledge, we might not compel them to bless us? Has it not been stated, with what truth I know not, that Science seems to point to the fact that in the recesses of the bogs of Ireland practically inexhaustible and, until quite recently, entirely unsuspected resources of power lie buried awaiting the brain which shall devise, and the hand which shall construct, the mechanical means of tapping for the use of man, the marvellous and gigantic forces, which nature only yields to her sons, when, by intelligent effort, and by honest labour, they have made themselves worthy to be the recipients of her favours?

The bogs of Ireland, although they have supplied the poor with very necessary fuel, have not been considered in the past as constituting the most valuable portion of the soil of the country, but, if there be any truth in this theory, it is quite possible that these desolate and comparatively unprofitable tracts may in the future be regarded as some of the most valuable possessions of the Irish people. Nature would occasionally appear to conceal the value of her gifts under a forbidding aspect, so that the undiscerning mind may easily mistake their character and pass them by in ignorance.

Take the overplus of moisture, which, raised on the vast Atlantic, falls upon these shores sometimes in superabundant quantities, thus providing the agriculturist with a staple grievance, the perennial and genuine character of which doubtless compensates him, in some measure, for the material loss it from time to time occasions.

Now, are we sure that there are not hidden blessings in this deluge of water, which, if it were intelligently controlled, would soon become apparent even to the meanest intellect? Do we, in brief, utilise to the utmost the immense supply of water power which is to be found in these islands?

Would not a greater national intellectual activity devise means of rendering this water power more productive in the interests of the Irish people?

"Sweet are the uses of adversity;
Which, like the toad, ugly and venomous,
Wears yet a precious jewel in his head."

I have made the above remarks not so much for the purpose of showing that under certain circumstances Nature may be forced, even when most reluctant, to be the servant of man, as to emphasise the necessity of developing to a fuller extent all the material resources of the country. These resources can only be thoroughly developed by a people fully educated, alive to all the latest discoveries of Science, and equipped with such educational weapons as can only be properly forged within the workshops of Universities of the first rank, whose financial resources are equal to their intellectual requirements.

May we not confidently hope that the time is not far distant when this idea will no longer be merely the dream of the educational enthusiast, but be transformed, by some wise and strong statesman, into a concrete, practical form, which shall add lustre to his name, and open wide the doors of knowledge to the Irish people?

Sir James Creed Meredith, one of the Secretaries of the University, then read the list of successful candidates for Degrees, and the persons named were presented by Dr. Joseph M'Grath, the other Secretary, to the Chancellor, who admitted them to their respective Degrees.

FACULTY OF LAW.

Doctor of Laws, Honoris Causâ.

Coyne, William Patrick, M.A.

Doctor of Laws.

Dickinson, Alfred Ernest Christopher.
Murray, Charles Joseph.

Thomson, Thomas Hurst.
Thomson, William.

Bachelor of Laws.

Whitson, Henry M'Manus, M.A.
Jeekyns, Evans Thompson.
Kennedy, Hugh.

Martin, John Frederik.
Vance, Martin.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

Doctor of Medicine.

Barry, David Thomas.
Boyd, Robert.
Kernohan, David.

M'Dade, Frances Octavia Cluff Sinclair,
B.A.
Rowan, Marriott Logan, B.A.

Bachelor of Medicine.

Cagney, Michael.
Adams, Samuel Kirkpatrick
Johnston, Henry Muirca, B.A.
Kelly, George.
Killen, Thomas, B.A.
Lowry, Charles Gibson.
M'Donnell, Francis.
Meenan, James Nahor.
Moore, James Herbert.
Baker, Lily Anita.
Boucher, Charles James.
Cahill, Robert John.

Forde, Dudley.
Gillespie, Daniel.
Holmes, James M'Alister.
Kenny, Edward Bryan.
Landy, Michael Joseph.
M'Ostrich, Francis Alexander.
Minford, William, B.A.
O'Flynn, Michael Joseph.
O'Hanlon, Edward Joseph.
Simpson, Francis Cornelius.
Simpson, William Andrew.

FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

Bachelor of Science.

Hackett, Felix Edward Walsh, B.A.

Stephens, Jane, B.A.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

Master of Arts.

Hollins, Frederick Morrick.
O'Sullivan, John Marcus.
Davey, William Hamilton.
Warcock, James.
Angus, Samuel.
Corkey, Robert.

Callaghan, Thomas Edward.
Blanchot, Marie Frédéric Henri.
Burke, Laura Ellen Mary.
Kirkman, Susan.
Wall, Jane Margaret.

Bachelor of Arts.

Gannon, Patrick Joseph (Sch.)
Scandrett, Richard (Sch.)
O'Keefe, Denis.
Corcoran, Timothy.
Kelly, Edward.
Lesineen, George.
Dunne, Laurence (Sch.)
Riddell, James (Sch.)
M'Lee, William Andrew.
M'Mahon, Jane Amelia.
Bacon, Thomas Francis.
Graf, Leonard Joseph (Sch.)
Dickie, William.
Minnis, Samuel (Sch.)
Cahill, Mary Dora.
Kirwan, Madeline Mary.
Hay, David.
Faton, James Gilbert.
Noian-Ferrall, Rose Frances Mary.
Toher, Michael Joseph.
Duffield, Sarah.
Sheehy, Richard Joseph.
Fisher, Annie Georgina.
Ryan, Cecilia Mary.
Perry, Agnes Mary (Sch.)
Ramsbottom, Edgar Nelson.
Adair, Mary Harrison.
Alister, Edmund.
Raid, Elizabeth Owens.
Bell, Margaret Lillian.
Beecham, Henry.
Bell, Gilmora.
Bell, Samuel.
Black, Josephina.
Bonyage, William.
Borland, Francis James.
Brash, Robert.
Briggs, Jane Bruce.
Butler, Jessie Atkin.
Butler, Joseph.
Collins, George Michael.
Connell, Frances Mary.
Connolly, Gladys Constance.

Cowan, Jane Phyllis.
Cowden, Robert James Martin.
Craig-Houston, Charlotte Mary.
Cross, William Mark.
Crowley, Michael O'Keefe.
Dea, David.
Dobbs, James.
Dunles, John Michael.
Dunne, William Patrick.
Eadie, Alfred.
Eakin, Mary Davidson.
Ellison, Mary Beaconsfield.
Esposito, Blanche Rose.
Fallows, Lavinia.
Falcon, Effie Laura.
Fisher, James Annet.
Fitzpatrick, Ellen (Sch.)
Flood, Patrick.
Gaffney, John.
Garrett, Clementina Mary.
Gibson, Louise Eleanor.
Gincey, Elizabeth.
Graham, Robert.
Halliday, Timothy.
Henderson, William Fleming.
Hollins, Thomas John.
Hoogan, George Bowring.
Houlahan, James.
Hughes, William Griffith.
Hutchinson, John Henry.
Jamison, Mary Kathleen.
Jamison, Thomas.
Johnson, Annie Todd.
Keane, Daniel.
Kelly, Mary.
Kelly, Patrick.
Kennedy, Wilson Moreland.
Kirkwood, Frances Hill.
Laird, Evelyn Mary.
Lynd, Annie M'Ferran.
M'Connell, Lizzie Nell.
M'Quillough, William Robert.
M'Elroy, Samuel.

Bachelor of Arts—continued.

M'Farlane, Thomas Barnwell.	Paton, Alexandra Field.
M'Kee, James.	Piler, Charles.
M'Nab, Helen Crawford.	Pollock, William Henry.
M'Nutt, William.	Pope, Mary.
Maguire, Charlotte Orr.	Rogers, Louis.
Maguire, Henry.	Rothwell, Alice Maud Mary.
Mann, Eveline Louise.	Shepherd, Edwin Thomas.
Mills Henry.	Sieva, Isaac.
Monahan, Mary Agnes Josephine Alphonsa.	Sinclair, Anna Maria.
Morre, Lena Madeline.	Somerville, Eleanor Anna.
Morris, Ernest Adolphus.	Steele, Harriette Frances.
Neill, Annie.	Walsh, Stephen Barry.
Norris, John.	Watson, James.
O'Connor, Thomas.	Wells, Charles John.
Park, Richard.	Wolfe, Mary Frances.

FACULTY OF MUSIC.

Bachelor of Music.

Vickery, Alice Aileen.

SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING.

Bachelor of Engineering.

Slizes, Howard Leckay, B.A.	McCarthy, Patrick, B.A.
M'Lechlan, John Sinclair, B.A.	M'Lechlan, Robert Boyd.
Cross, William Mark.	Pench, John Philip.

APPENDIX V.

DETAILS of EXAMINATIONS, 1903.

	NAME OF EXAMINATION.	Entered.	Absent.	Refused.	Rejected.	Passed.
Spring.	Second Medical,	51	1	4	16	30
	Third Medical,	57	5	2	16	34
	Medical Degrees,	45	2	—	18	25
	M.D.,	4	—	—	—	4
	M.Ch.,	—	—	—	—	—
	M.A.O.,	—	—	—	—	—
Summer.	First Medical,	36	4	4	16	62
	Diploma in Sanitary Science,	1	1	—	—	—
	Matriculation,	900	24	4	241	631
	First University,	449	6	1	143	299
	Second University,	339	14	3	95	218
	B.A. (Pass),	166	8	—	59	99
	First Law,	12	1	—	3	8
	LL.B.,	12	—	—	2	11
	LL.D.,	8	—	—	—	6
	First Engineering,	26	—	1	10	17
	Second Engineering,	19	—	1	6	12
	B.E.,	12	—	—	1	11
Autumn.	Matriculation,	325	23	1	128	173
	First University,	167	8	1	70	88
	B.A. (Honours),	120	10	3	46	61
	M.A.,	23	—	—	10	13
	B.Sc.,	2	—	—	—	2
	D.Sc.,	1	—	—	1	—
	Diploma in Teaching—Part I.,	1	1	—	—	—
	First Medical,	45	3	1	13	28
	Second Medical,	57	3	3	18	33
	Third Medical,	47	3	5	12	27
	Medical Degrees,	48	1	2	22	23
	M.D.,	19	1	2	3	4
	Diploma in Mental Diseases,	—	—	—	—	—
	First Music,	1	—	—	1	—
	B. Mus.,	1	—	—	—	1
	Second in Agriculture,	1	1	—	—	—
	Diploma,	1	—	—	1	—
	Total,	3,019	120	38	942	1,919

APPENDIX VI.

MALE STUDENTS, 1903.

Name of Examination.		Examined.	Rejected.	Passed.	Number who obtained Honours.	Distribution of the Honours among the different Subjects of the Examination.
Matriculation Examination (Summer)		622	172	450	45	Latin, Greek, English, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, . . . 1 Latin, Greek, English, Natural Philosophy, . . . 1 Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, . . . 1 Latin, Greek, English, . . . 6 Latin, Greek, Mathematics, . . . 1 Latin, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, . . . 1 German, English, Natural Philosophy, . . . 1 Latin, Greek, . . . 6 Latin, French, . . . 1 Latin, English, . . . 1 Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, . . . 6 Latin, . . . 6 Greek, . . . 3 French, . . . 1 Celtic, . . . 1 English, . . . 3 Mathematics, . . . 3 Natural Philosophy, . . . 4
						Latin, Greek, English, Natural Philosophy, . . . 1 Latin, English, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, . . . 1 Latin, Greek, English, . . . 1 Latin, French, English, . . . 2 Latin, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, . . . 1 Latin, Greek, . . . 1 Latin, French, . . . 1 French, English, . . . 1 Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, . . . 2 Latin, . . . 6 Greek, . . . 1 French, . . . 1 Celtic, . . . 2 English, . . . 2 Mathematics, . . . 2 Natural Philosophy . . . 2
First University Examination (Summer).		306	95	208	27	

MALE STUDENTS, 1903—continued.

Name of Examination.	Examined.	Rejected.	Passed.	Number who obtained Honours.	Distribution of the Honours among the different Subjects of the Examination.
Second University Examination,	216	71	145	16	Latin, Greek, English, History, . . . 1 Latin, Greek, English, . . . 1 Latin, Greek, Celtic, . . . 1 French, Mathematics, Experimental Physics, . . . 1 Greek, Logic, . . . 1 Mathematics, Mathematical Physics, . . . 1 Mathematics, Experimental Physics, . . . 1 Experimental Physics, Chemistry, . . . 1 Greek, . . . 1 Italian, . . . 1 Celtic, . . . 1 Logic, . . . 1 Mathematics, . . . 1 Experimental Physics, . . . 3
B.A. Examination (Summer), .	108	33	75	—	Honours are not awarded at this Examination.
First Examination in Law, .	11	3	8	1	
L.L.B. Degree,	13	2	11	3	
L.L.D. "	6	—	6	—	Honours are not awarded at this Examination.
First Exam. in Engineering, .	37	10	17	2	
Second "	18	6	12	3	
B.E. Examination, . . .	12	1	11	4	
Diploma in Engineering, . .	0	—	—	—	
First Medical (Summer), .	77	16	61	5	Botany, Chemistry, Experimental Physics, . . . 1 Botany, Zoology, Experimental Physics, . . . 1 Experimental Physics, . . . 3
Second Medical (Spring), . .	44	16	28	1	
Third Medical, "	43	15	28	2	
M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., " . .	37	14	23	3	
M.D., "	4	—	4	—	
M.Ch., "	0	—	—	—	Honours are not awarded at these Examinations.
M.A.O., "	0	—	—	—	
Matriculation (Autumn), . .	242	104	138	—	Honours are not awarded at these Examinations.
First University, "	122	52	70	—	

MALE STUDENTS, 1903—continued.

Name of Examination.	Examined.	Rejected.	Passed.	Number who obtained Honours.	Distribution of the Honours among the different Subjects of the Examination.
B.A. Examination (Autumn), . . .	57	24	33	20	Classics, 6 Mental Science 4 Mathematical Science, 3 Modern Literature, 1 Mathematical Physics, Experi- mental Physics, 1 Chemistry and Physiology, . . . 2 English, History, Pol. Economy, . 2 English, History, Jurisprudence, . 1
M.A. Examination,	16	7	9	8	Classics, 3 Mental Science, 2 History, Political Science, . . . 2 Mathematical Physics, Experi- mental Physics, 1
First Medical (Autumn),	40	12	28	2	Botany, Zoology, 1 Experimental Physics, 1
Second Medical (Autumn),	48	15	33	2	
Third Medical,	39	19	27	3	
M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.,	61	19	32	1	
M.D. Examination,	6	3	3	—	Honours are not awarded at this Examination.
First Examination in Music, . . .	1	1	—	—	
Diploma in Mental Diseases, . . .	—	—	—	—	
Medical Studentship,	2	—	—	—	Studentship obtained.
D.Sc.,	1	1	—	—	
R.Sc.,	1	—	1	1	Mathematical Physics, Experi- mental Physics, 1
Diploma in Teaching—Part II., . .	—	—	—	—	
Diploma in Agriculture,	1	1	—	—	
Classical Scholarship,	14	—	—	—	4 Scholarships awarded.
Mathematical	8	—	—	—	4 Scholarships awarded
Modern Literature Scholarship, . .	8	—	—	—	2 Scholarships awarded.
Classical Studentship,	2	—	—	—	Studentship obtained.
Mathematical	1	—	—	—	Studentship obtained.
Mental Science	6	—	—	—	Studentship obtained.
History and Political Science Studentship,	2	—	—	—	Studentship obtained
Celtic Studentship,	1	—	—	—	
Natural Philosophy Junior Fel- lowship,	1	—	—	—	Fellowship obtained.
Chemistry with Experimental Physics Junior Fellowship, . . .	3	—	—	—	Fellowship obtained.

APPENDIX VII.

WOMEN STUDENTS, 1903.

Name of Examination.	Examined.	Rejected.	Passed.	Number who obtained Honours.	Distribution of the Honours among the different Subjects of the Examination.
Matriculation (Summer),	350	69	181	34	Latin, Greek, English, Natural Philosophy, 1 Latin, English, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, 1 Latin, French, English, 1 French, English, Natural Philosophy, 1 French, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, 1 Latin, French, 1 Latin, Celtic, English, 1 Latin, Celtic, 1 French, English, 1 French, Natural Philosophy, 1 German, English, 2 French, 14 German, 6 English, 2 Latin, French, English, Natural Philosophy, 1 Latin, French, English, 3 Latin, Greek, 1 Latin, French, 1 Latin, English, 2 French, English, 2 German, English, 1 Latin, 1 French, 6 German, 3 English, 4 English, French, German, Logic, 1 English, French, 1 French, German, 1 French, Logic, 1 Logic, Mathematics, 1 Mathematical Physics, Experimental Physics, 1 French, 2 German, 2 English, 2 Logic, 1 Mathematics, 1
First University Examination (Summer),	136	45	91	25	Honours are not awarded at this Examination.
Second University Examination.	97	24	73	14	Classics, 1 Modern Literature, 2 Mental Science, 1 History, Political Economy, Jurisprudence, 1 English, History, Jurisprudence, 1 Mathematical Science, 2
B.A. Examination (Summer),	40	17	23	—	Honours are not awarded at this Examination.
B.A. Examination (Autumn),	50	22	28	8	Classics, 1 Modern Literature, 2 Mental Science, 1 History, Political Economy, Jurisprudence, 1 English, History, Jurisprudence, 1 Mathematical Science, 2
M.A. Examination,	7	3	4	—	
First Medical (Summer),	1	—	1	—	
Second Medical (Spring),	3	—	2	—	
Third Medical (Spring),	1	1	—	—	
M.B. B.Ch., B.A.O. (Spring),	6	4	2	—	
Matriculation (Autumn),	49	24	25	—	Honours are not awarded at these Examinations.
First University (Autumn),	36	18	18	—	
First Medical (Autumn),	1	1	—	—	
Second Medical (Autumn),	3	3	—	—	
Third Medical (Autumn),	—	—	—	—	
M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. (Autumn),	4	3	1	—	
M.D. Examination,	1	—	1	—	Honours are not awarded at this Examination.
B.Sc.,	1	—	1	1	Biology, Geology, 1
First Examination in Music,	—	—	—	—	
B. Mus. Examination,	1	—	1	—	
Classical Scholarship,	1	—	—	—	
Modern Literature Scholarship,	2	—	—	—	
Celtic Studentship,	2	—	—	—	Studentship obtained.